



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tubercle and the other features agreeing, there is no room for question.

Strecker described *latia* as an *Hydræcia* in 1899 (Lep. Rhop. & Het., Suppl. 2, p. 6), so the earlier Grote name must be retained. Its early history is unknown, and but one other example identified as such, is all that the writer recalls having knowledge of. So the quest for two rarities merges into one, a thing to be thankful for when we are seriously pursuing larval histories.

ANOTHER SPECIES OF PERO HERR. SCHAEF.

BY RICHARD F. PEARSALL,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In Proceedings of U. S. National Museum (Vol. 38, pp. 359-376) Mr. J. A. Grossbeck has recently published a very thorough and excellent paper, separating the various species formerly massed as one under the old genus *Azelina* Hub., and placing them under the genus *Pero* Herr Sch., where they rightly belong. The inclusion of *occidentalis* Hulst (*Marmarea*) and of *colorado* Gross., both having dentate antennæ in the males, does not accord with my present opinion, but it does not detract in any way from the value of the service he has performed. In concluding a brief summary of results, he remarks (page 360) "that several examples have been treated as geographical races, but may yet be found to be distinct." One of these I have received since my material was submitted to him in a series of nearly one hundred, including both sexes. Mr. Grossbeck, who has seen them, advises me that he had several poor specimens before him, but the similarity in genitalia to *modestus* Gross and the paucity of his material deterred him from separating them from it at that time. It is to be noted that the home of this new species is in northern Utah, while *modestus* occurs most plentifully in southern and central Arizona, though I have one straggler from Durango, Col. All of my specimens were taken from May 7 to June 24, excepting a single pauperized male on August 3, while my large series of *modestus* were captured in September and October. Apart from their apparent unlikeness when the groups are contrasted, they can not be seasonal

forms of the same species, because no early records of *modestus*, as I have limited it, are obtainable. I have given, in describing it herewith and with great satisfaction, the name of

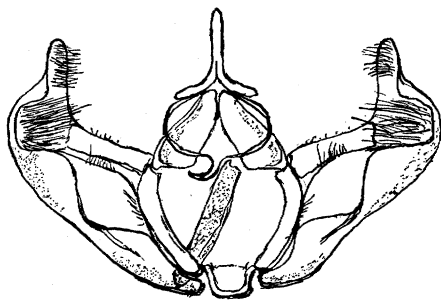


Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Pero grossbecki* sp. nov.

***Pero grossbecki*, new species.**

Expanse 30–32 mm. Palpi and front dark gray, the former tipped with white. Vertex paler or whitish in some cases. In all my examples a white line crosses front below antennæ, which are yellowish white barred with dark gray basally. Thorax an even dark gray. Abdomen paler, finely flecked with black. The front and thorax are often washed with purplish. Ground color of wings above, ashen darkened by a sprinkling of black atoms, heaviest over median area of primaries, and gathered into short strigations over basal area. Inner line of primaries black, clearly defined, strongly scalloped, that beneath costa larger and longer. Median area heavily sprinkled with black and having an irregular heavy black shading across wing, within outer line, paling out centrally. This area is sometimes tinged with pale chocolate, but never exhibits the ruddy brown of *modestus*, nor the patch of rusty scales, near to or surrounding the discal dot, as in that species. Outer transverse black line clearly defined, strongly sinuate. Outer space paler and smoother; a broad pale, purplish ashen band, becoming a whitish irregular line at center, succeeds the outer line—beyond that to margin a little darkened. Marginal black line not present in its entirety in even the best examples, but often running only from angle at vein 4 around anal angle to median area, heavier and darkened at the latter portion. Intervenular white dots varyingly present, that between veins 3 and 4 ringed with black, or entirely black. Fringe like ground color. Discal dots small linear or angulate, white. Transverse line on secondaries black, bordered externally with white and much waved, the convolutions smaller toward costal region. Outside this line to margin the wing is paler, except at anal angle where black scales are clustered, and the marginal line becomes broadly black, sending inward between veins, two or three black triangles. A white dot circled with black between veins 6 and 7 at margin

is present in nearly all examples. Fringes colored as in primaries, paler basally, and sometimes tinged with brown. Discal dots dusky, oval, very faint. Beneath silvery gray, dusted with black atoms. On primaries these are heaviest along costa and at outer margin. Extra discal, if present, is not prominent. Discal dots small, white. Intervenular dots at margin reproduced as above, but all white. Marginal line hardly apparent. Secondaries have extra-discal strongly reproduced, black, heavier toward inner margin and much more serrate than above, externally bordered with white. Discal dots large, oval, jet black, frequently pupilled with white.

Type: male and female from Eureka, Utah, May 21, 1909, with co-types. Thirteen males and 5 females are retained in my own collection. The latter from same locality taken in 1909 and 1910 with the exception of one male from Stockton, Utah, August 3, 1902, referred to previously. This may represent a fragmentary second brood at that period. The rest of my co-types were captured between May 7 and June 14. As grouped they present a marked contrast in black and gray to *modestus*, *peplaroides* and *giganteus*, with their rusty browns and reddish hues.

The genitalia as shown in the figure differ a little from those of *modestus*, but seem to me even shorter and broader.

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE MYMARID GENUS MYMAR HALIDAY IN NORTH AMERICA.

BY A. A. GIRAULT,

URBANA, ILL.

The type genus of the family Mymaridæ has been found to occur in England, Germany, Austria, perhaps Italy in Europe and from the islands of Saint Helena (Africa) and Ceylon (Asia; *Mymarilla* Westwood), but has never been recorded as occurring in the western hemisphere. However, I have found in the collections of the United States National Museum a single tag-mounted female specimen of a species of the genus from Pennsylvania, which I have been fortunate in transferring without injury to a slide mount of xylol-balsam. The specimen is excellently preserved and represents a typical species of the genus, the fore wings with long, slender petioles, the small, paddle-like blade portion at the apex with very long, delicate marginal cilia,